THE
# North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

### Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | |
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| One square, | 6 months, (14 lines to a square,) | $ 10 |
| " 12 " | " " | 18 |
| Two squares, | 6 months, | 15 |
| " 12 " | " " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | 20 |
| " 12 " | " " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

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**GREAT EXHIBITION, FOR FALL, 1853.** The Crystal Palace has been ransacked, and many of its treasures will be laid before the public. EDWARD L. HARDING will open, on October 1st, a choice and elegant assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, all of the best make. The new and desirable style of BUSINESS COATS cannot fail to attract the tasty. The handsome style and fine quality of cloth, frock and dress Coats, most of which are made from "prize goods," will certainly please those gentlemen who desire a becoming dress article. The unusually large and beautiful assortment of *Silk Velvet Vestings*, all of which have been imported expressly for our trade, and will fill the eye with admiration. They are splendid. We have every variety of medium qualities of Coats, Pants and Vests. The stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods is the largest we have ever before had the courage to purchase. It will pay you to call and look through this department. Of under-garments, we have every quality of silk and merino, and every size. Call and examine this splendid stock, at

E. L. HARDING'S,
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Store.
Saleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 87—

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A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

**A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.**
**Wholesale Grocers,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scottter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. "
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

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**"SKY LIGHT!"** EVANS & COOKE, *No.* 29, *Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**LADIES' DRESS GOODS.** HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!** RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**MANTILLAS.**—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

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**LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS.** Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**DRESS TRIMMINGS.**—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**GLOVES.**—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**BONNETS! BONNETS!!**—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**MEN'S WEAR.**—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**HATS AND CAPS.**—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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**BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS.** Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.**—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**LADIES' SHOES.** ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**BOOTS AND SHOES.** HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

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**J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF** Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12 68—

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**PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.**—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

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**A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON,** with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

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**ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC** received at the
MUSIC STORE.

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**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

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**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
C. STAINBACK. W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

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# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853. No. 93.

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**Fall Trade, 1853.**

**P. F. PESCUD,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

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**PAINTS AND OILS.**—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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**WINDOW GLASS.**—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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**CALL AT PESCUD'S** DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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**CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.**—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

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**PATENT MEDICINES.**—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hoofflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Exepectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhæ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petefins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

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**SPICES!—SPICES!**—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

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**LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE.** DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

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**LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,** FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

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**SMOKING TOBACCO.** A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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**BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS,** OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

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**A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH,** IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

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**SCOTCH SNUFF**—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

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**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

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**800** LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

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**WASHING SODA.**—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

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**ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS,** OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

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**1500** LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

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**OIL VITROL.**—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

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**DYE STUFFS.**—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

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**GLUE AND GELATINE.**—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

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**OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.**—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

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**CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM** WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

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**SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH** BRANDY, on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

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**LAMP OIL.**—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

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**ROSIN OIL.**—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

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**NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR** FOR SALE BY
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

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**Fall and Winter, 1853.**

**JUST RECEIVED** BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

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**STAPLE GOODS.**—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

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**GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.**—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

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**HATS.**—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

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**IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH** PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of MR. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmaceutist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines.

Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. BROWN, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 88—

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**FALL FASHIONS.**—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we anticipate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.

*Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.*

Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers.
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.

*Ready-Made Clothing.*

Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Light Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Plush Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.

*Boy's Clothing.*

Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.

*Hats and Caps.*

Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.

☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 23d, 1853. 89—4t.

Live Giraffe, Register, Post, Star, Biblical Recorder, and Age copy four times.

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**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN** SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will commence about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obsterics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5. Professor's fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Sept. 23, 1853. 90—150c.

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**AUBURN FOR SALE!**—THE OWNER WILL offer at public Vendue at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) his Farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and formerly well known as the "Busbee Place." It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of wood land. On the premises is a very good Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are very few country houses superior to it in the county of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press, Stables, Cotton Gin House, &c., and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large apple Orchard, near the Dwelling House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oak, high and healthy. It would be a delightful residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will probably purchase, without examining the premises.
THOMAS LORING,
by WILLIAM R. POOLE, Agent.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1853. 89—ts.

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**TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND** VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

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**CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EX**PEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3½ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.
Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company.
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

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**Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!**

**STEVENSON & WEDDELL,** IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

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**NEW BOOKS.**—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II, containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837; edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

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**FOR THE HAIR.**—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

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**HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENT**lemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

*A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.*

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

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**TO THE TRADE.**—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "Big Boor."
Fayetteville Street.

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**MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!**—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

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**HAYWOOD & SCOTT** ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

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**HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE** and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" " Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" Orange,
" Vanilla,
" Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

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**NEW BOOKS.**—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

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**Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.**

**WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,** HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

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**BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.**—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

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**Special Express Notice.**

**SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.**—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

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**NEW FLOURING MILL.**—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

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**NEW BOOKS.**—HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR OCT. A visit to Europe, by Prof. Silliman,
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Francis L. Hawks, L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Hon. Will. A. Graham,
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio,
The Old House by the River,
Stray Yankee in Texas,
Poems by Alex. Smith, For Sale by
Sept. 30, 1853. W. L. POMEROY.

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**STATE BONDS WANTED.**—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

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**RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY** persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

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**THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PA**TENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Schnidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

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**SOAPS, &c.**—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherous, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

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**NEW DRUG STORE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. T. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES C. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

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**IRA BECKWITH** WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britania Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 89—1y.

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**EGGERT & CO.,** MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Up

## Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

### *Mr. Huslemann to Mr. Marcy.*

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION,
Washington, August 29, 1853.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address this official note to the honorable Secretary of State, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two governments at the port of Smyrna.

The facts which came to pass on that occasion are of public notoriety, and the undersigned thinks he may confine himself in his comments thereon to the most prominent points. Our Consul General, Mr. de Weckbecker, exercising the right of jurisdiction which has been guarantied by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen, had caused to be arrested, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig-of-war "Huszar," the Hungarian refugee, Martin Koszta, who, residing at one time in the interior of Kutahia, had left Turkey in company with Kossuth, and who, after having pledged himself in writing not to set foot again on the Ottoman territory, broke that pledge by returning some months since to Smyrna. This arrest gave cause to some reclamations which Mr. Offley, United States consul, conjointly with the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," anchored in the roads before Smyrna, deemed it incumbent upon themselves to address to Mr. de Weckbecker, basing their demands upon the fact that the aforesaid Koszta, having, according to them, caused himself to be naturalized in the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American authorities. Upon this, the Consul-General of the Emperor, accompanied by the American consul and the American commander, repaired on board the "Huszar," and these two functionaries had it in their power to convince themselves, from the declarations of the prisoner himself, that the latter had not acquired the quality of citizen of the United States, and that he was not even provided with an American passport.

On his own part the charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople addressed a communication on the 27th of June, to the Imperial Internuncio, (Minister,) the object of which was to ask for the release of Koszta, upon the plea that he had taken some steps to be admitted as an American citizen. Baron de Bruck replied to this request on the same day, refusing to comply with it. Two days after, Mr. Brown returned again to the charge, by forwarding to Mr. de Bruck a copy of the declaration purporting to have been signed by Koszta, in New York, on the 31st of July last, and which the Charge d'Affaires of the Union seem to regard sufficient to imply the naturalization of the refugee in America. The Internuncio replied that it was impossible form him to alter his determination, as he could not consider the individual in question as belonging to a foreign jurisdiction so long as the ties which bound him to his country were not legally dissolved.

The undersigned thinks it proper to embody with the very text of this note a copy of the document above mentioned, which has served as the basis to all the extraordinary proceedings both on the part of Mr. Brown and that of the commandant of the St. Louis. Here it is:

Declaration made by Martin Koszta of allegiance to the government of the United States.

I, Martin Koszta, do declare, on oath, that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria.

Sworn in open court this 31st day of July, 1852, before me, clerk of the court, &c.

(Signed,) MARTIN KOSZTA.

I, ——, clerk of the court of ——, being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of Mr. Koszta to become a citizen of the United States, remaining open in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my [L. S.] name and affixed the seal of the said court the 31st day of July, 1852.

——, Clerk.

It is difficult to conceive how the representative of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Koszta upon a documeut destitute of all authentic character seeing that the form of legalization which is affixed to it, and which alone could have invested it with that character, leaves in blank* both the name of the tribunal before which the declaration of Koszta must have been made, and the name of the clerk who is supposed to be the depositary of the original document, and that, moreover, this pretended legalization has neither signature nor official seal attached to it. But even admitting the authenticity of this declaration, and supposing that Koszta could, without violating the laws of his country of his own accord, and without any other formalities, have broken asunder the ties which bind him to his native soil, the text of the document shows that the author of it has done nothing more than to declare his *intention* of becoming a citizen of the United States, and, with that object in view, of renouncing his rights of nationality in the States of the Emperor.

A few days later a new and lamentable episode occurred to aggravate the question. On the morning of the 2d of July the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St Louis," Mr. Ingraham, sent a message to the commanding officer of the "Huszar," to the effect that, in pursuance of instructions received from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Constantinople, he had to call upon him to deliver the aforesaid Koszta into his hands; adding that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he should cause the prisoner to be taken away by main force. As it was reasonable to expect, our commander, instead of complying with his request, prepared himself to repulse force by force; and when, at the hour designated, the American commander, getting ready to carry out his threat, ranged himself alongside our vessel and brought his guns to bear upon the imperial brig, and was about to carry matters to the last extremity, our brave sailors, although much inferior in numbers, were determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to the act of aggression which was on the point of being consummated in the neutral part of Smyrna, and on the part of a vessel-of-war belonging to a power with which Austria was at peace. Our Consul-General only succeeded in preventing this bloody catastrophe, which would probably have ended in the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Smyrna, and of vessels of all nations in the harbor, by consenting that Koszta should temporarily, and until the settlement of the difficulties of which he was the subject, be confided to the custody of the Consul-General of France at Smyrna.

The return of Mr. Marsh to Constantinople a few days after these events brought on a discussion, between himself and our Internuncio, of the question whether Martin Koszta was to be considered as an Austrian citizen or a citizen of the United States. Although still ignorant of this discussion, the imperial government has come to the determination not to delay any longer addressing itself to the government of the United States through my instrumentality. There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has risen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

With regard to the two first of these questions, treated in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the Internuncio and the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States in Turkey, the imperial government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck. In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the imperial government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder, of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Huszar," in the presence of the American consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows he still considers himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declaration, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense entering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties, which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

Such being the case, the imperial government trusts that the government of the United States will hasten to instruct its consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna.

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States, in order to settle the matter, which has given the imperial government the most legitimate grounds of complaint.

The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Austrian brig "Huszar"—that real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation of our Consul-General at Smyrna—constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and the imperial government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such a light, will have been condemned by the government of the United States, said government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna present in a twofold point of view a serious deviation from the rules of international law:

1st. The commander of the United States sloop-of-war "St. Louis," threatened that the brig of his Imperial and Royal and Apostolic Majesty, the "Huszar," with a hostile attack, by bringing his guns to bear upon the latter, and by announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual detained on board, whose nationality was been discussed between the agents of the two governments, was not delivered over to him at a stated hour, he would go and take him by main force.

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking, by main force, a vessel-of-war, belonging to the military marine of a sovereign State whose flag she carries, is nothing else than a threat of an act of war. Now, the right of making war is necessarily, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power. "A right of so momentous a nature," says Vattel, (Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chap. 1, § 4,) "the right of judging whether the nation has real ground of complaint; whether she is *authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms*; whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the State requires it—that right, I say *can belong only to the body of the nation, or to the sovereign, her representative.* It is doubtless one of those rights *without which there can be no salutary government*, and which are therefore called *rights of majesty.*"

*Literal—makes no mention of either translator.

The founders of the republic of the United States fully recognized, from the beginning of the Union, the rights reserved to the sovereign power. The articles of perpetual confederacy and union betwed the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of 1778, contain already the following stipulation (IX, § 1:)

"The right of declaring war and to make peace shall belong solely and exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

This basis of the public laws of the United States was preserved and sanctioned by the constitution of the United States of 1787, which reserves the power of declaring war explicitly to Congress, (section VIII.)

Upon this point, the constitution of the United States harmonizes perfectly with the public law of Europe.

But this right, reserved to the supreme power of each country, would become illusory and null, if commanders of naval forces or others were to be explicitly or tacitly authorized to undertake, either of their own accord, or upon the order or with the consent of a diplomatic or consular agent, to commit acts of aggression and of war against the vessels or the troops of another nation, without special instructions from the supreme authority of their own country, notified in the forms prescribhd by the law of nations.

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such functionary, in a foreign land.

2dly. This act of hostility has been committed in a neutral port of a power friendly to both nations.

Certainly, if there be one point of maritime and international law which is clearly and positively defined, and which has been adopted by all the powers of the world, it is the inviolability of neutral ports, the *absolute* prohibition from committing, in such ports, acts of war and of violence, even against the enemy with whom we are at open war. Modern history furnishes but few examples of cases of this kind. One of these rare instances is the attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had taken shelter in the port of Bergne, in Norway, by the admiral commanding the forces of the enemy; and although that attack was repulsed by the guns of the fort of that neutral port, *Vattel*—an authority universally recognized in matters relating to the law of nations—does nevertheless accuse the neutral power (Denmark) of having complained in too faint a voice of an undertaking so injurious to her dignity and her rights.

In order the better to establish the concurrence of all nations, and the unanimity of all expounders of civil law on this question, we can quote the authority of an American statesman. The following is the opinion of Mr. Henry Wheaton: "The rights of war," says he, (Elements of International Law, part IV, chap. 111, § 7,) "can be exercised only within the territory of the belligerent powers, upon the high seas, or in a territory belonging to no one. Hence it follows that hostilities cannot lawfully be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral State, which is the common friend of both parties." Then, § 9: "Not only are all captures made by the belligerent cruisers within the limits of this jurisdiction absolutely illegal and void, but captures made by armed vessels stationed in a bay or river, or in the mouth of a river, or in the harbor of a neutral State, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from this station, are also invalid. Thus, where a British privateer stationed itself within the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, for the purpose of exercising the right of war from the river, by standing off and on, obtaining information at the Balize, and overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and made the capture in question within three English miles of the alluvial islands formed at its mouth, restitution of the captured vessel was decreed by Sir W. Scott. So, also, where a belligerent ship, lying within neutral territory, made a capture with her boats out of the neutral territory, the capture was held to be invalid; for though the hostile force employed was applied to the captured vessel lying out of the territory, yet no such use of a neutral territority for the purpose of war is to be permitted."

If all hostility against an enemy declared to be within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State, which has friendly relations with both parties, is severely condemned by all writers on international law; if captures made by belligerent cruisers in the bays of a neutral State, or even by the boats of the vessels stationed there *out of that territory, are null and illegal*, according to the law of the United States and the decrees of the maritime courts of Great Britain, an attack upon a vessel belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would deserve to be censured in still more severe terms.

The history of maritime wars at the period of the French revolution furnishes abundant proofs of the very particular jealousy with which the government of the United States maintained the rights of neutrals; and the undersigned would cite some celebrated cases, in which the first statesmen of the Union, the most distinguished predecessors of Mr. Marcy in the high position which he fills, have defended the absolute inviolability of neutral ports, by means of most elaborate arguments. But as the undersigned is fully persuaded that the same doctrines will serve as guides to the government of the United States on the present occasion, he confines himself to the slight allusion to those principles which were formerly maintained and very recently supported by the government of the United States in relation to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports.

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and render to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high esteem.

HULSEMANN.

The Hon WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the United States.

### *Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1853.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoiding, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-'49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disasterous revolutionary movement, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of their fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kossuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent: in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents or commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration, under oath, before the proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other State or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned on account, as is alleged, of private business, of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he and the American Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* at Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Teskereh*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return from Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly characterized in the despatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers"—who had not, nor did they pretend to have any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war the Huszar, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the American Consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The Consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the Charge d'Affairs of the United States *ad interim* at Constantinople, afterwards interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul-General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, his account in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was *produced* at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian internuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our Charge d'Affairs, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war, the St. Louis, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before the design was executed. The commander of the St. Louis, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American *nationality*. During the pendency of this inquiry he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul-General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness the question to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His Imperial Majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wheresoever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a muncipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent States in relation to extradition. No State can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further arguments on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850 in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. This demand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movements in Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the cotemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

*Sir Stratford Canning*, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion—indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his government, dated the 2d of September, 1849, he says: "On grounds of humanity, not unmixed with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." Upon another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courrageous firmness with which the Sulton and his government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's government and that of France may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views the French minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred, and so did the British and French governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interests not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admired its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usages." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:

"As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the Consul-General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction."

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient capitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them. The French and English Ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says: "the utmost that could be demanded would be that they [the refugees] should not be allowed *to reside permanently* in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul-General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister Resident at Constantinople, says:

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Aali Pacha, Governor of Smyrna, at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Aali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria, on the very ground now taken by the Porte—namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Chehil Effindi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna has yet reached this government. This is certainly an anomalous case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify or in any way countenance the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the American functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his government. He places them where he cannot, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connexion between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on another gronnd. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "*unfaithful emigrants*," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return; he was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it has escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this imperial decree of civil and political rights, Koszta had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connexion between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Koszta's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Koszta's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express averment, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on this subject is the following: "The very declaration of that refugee on board of the Huszar, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the St. Louis, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Koszta is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen: "I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Koszta, stated in a letter to Baron de Bruck something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Koszta was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Koszta declared himself on our first interview a Hungarian. I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it cannot be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion—the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation when this declaration is supposed to have been made is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Koszta.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey during the whole period of the occurrence at Smyrna was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority—Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affair, (a proposition which will be hereafter contested)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress? They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings, Koszta their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated region lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign State whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraint, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong from being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown to the Austrian internuncio; but that which he produced to the American Consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar, and to the Austrian Consul-General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this instrument is a step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it was sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions—by assuming that a n

ta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

The undersigned yields a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organising their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it cannot be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friendship and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquility. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of it agents abroad, have that end especially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse: "We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs." There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe, to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquility. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of the whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practical of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—within narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the undersigned will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Capt. Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its Minister Resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party, too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Capt. Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

NEW COACH. We took a trip to Weldon on Saturday last, by special invitation, to ride in, look at, and report on, a new Coach just completed by Mr. John R. Harrison of Raleigh, for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The coach is very strongly built, neatly finished off in every part, and is one of the easiest riding coaches on the road. While reclining in one of the softly cushioned seats and gently rocked by the motion of the car as it sped on the track; we felt our North Carolina blood coursing more warmly in our veins, as we read, in legible characters upon the inside of the door

"J. R. HARRISON
MAKER,
RALEIGH N. C."

We were proud to see this practical demonstration of the fact that, in the Old North State are found skillful hands to execute work needed at home, and sufficient State pride in the President and Directors of our road to give those hands employ.

The result of our observations on the trip may be snmmed up thus: We can build Railroads in the South, we can build engines to run on them, and we can build coaches and cars for the transportation of passengers and freight over them; and there is no need for sending to the yankees for them any longer, a fact which we hope will be remembered by Gov. Morehead when he wants the next supply of coaches for the Central Railroad. *Warrenton News.*

MR. POLK'S CABINET. Never was a higher compliment paid by one administration to its illustrious predecessor, than by the present President to Mr. Polk. Of the distinguished members of his cabinet, Mr. Pierce has selected four for the highest office.

Wm. L. Marcy, as Secretary of State.
James Buchanan, Minister to London.
John Y. Mason, Minister to Paris.
Robert J. Walker, Minister to China.

All that we wish is, that Mr. Pierce would pursue the same principles, and obtain the same brilliant results as Mr. Polk. Every day is adding new lustre to the administration of '45. As the late Historian of North Carolina truly says:

"When the mists of party and prejudice shall have subsided, and the calm verdict of posterity be given, the services and talents of James K. Polk will be acknowledged as unsurpassed in the annals of our nation, and his talents esteemed as they deserve. Mecklenburg is proud of her son."

*Richmond Enquirer.*

ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES. The London correspondent of the Sunday Times states that Prince Albert is building a palatian residence at Balmoral, and goes on to speak of his income and expenses as follows:

"He brought no money to England, it is true, but recollect that from Feb. 10, 1840, Prince Albert has had an annuity of 40,000*l*.—that as field marshal he receives 16*l*. 5s. per day extra—that he has the pay and emoluments of two colonelcies—that he is a ranger of Windsor Park, and that every appointment being heaped upon him which he decently *can* hold, his actual income is over, 50,000*l*. a year, out of which, having bed and board with his wife, his actual expenditure is not over $4,000 a year.

In fact, his savings already exceed half a million sterling, a very small portion of which he retains in England. A part is invested in the public securities of Holland, part in the French *rentes*, part in the United States securities; and I dare say that the house of the Messrs. Baring, in New York, *could* tell you (but they won't) how much they have invested in real property in New York for Albert and Victoria. *She*, it is well kdown, expects some great European revolution which will drive her into exile, and has well laid up for a rainy day whenever the smash comes! That was what Louis Philippe did, and see the fruits of it—his family, out of France, have as much money as they care to spend."


# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 8, 1853.


## SALE OF STATE BONDS.

We stated, in our last, that $500,000 in North Carolina Bonds had been disposed of in New York at a premium of three per cent. The whole amount was taken by F. S. Lyon, Bank Commissioner of the State of Alabama; and, considering the high rates of interest in New York at the time, and the tightness in the money market, which was increased by the war news received on the day before the sale, the premium obtained may be regarded as in every respect fair and satisfactory. We learn that Mr. Lyon intended to bid 105, but lowered his figure on the reception of the war news referred to.

We learn, from the Journal of Commerce, that on Thursday the 29th, the day before the bids were opened, prime business paper was selling at 10 to 12 per cent., and there were few signatures taken as low as 9 per cent. This will afford some idea of the stringency in the money market at the time. The Journal of Commerce says:

"The bids for the 500,000 six per cent. bonds of the State of North Carolina were opened, this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Bank of the Republic. There were bids ranging from par to 106, but the best offer, all things considered, was 103 for the whole or none, by Francis S. Lyon, Commissioner of Alabama, who takes these bonds in an investment of the funds of the Bank of Alabama, held in trust for the debt of the State, due in 1863, so that the bonds will not come on the market in ten years. Daniel W. Courts, Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, has been unwearied in his exertions to attract public attention to these securities; and the result realized in such a stringent state of the money market, is sufficient evidence of his success."

The bids were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maxwell Chambers | 20,000 | 106 | |
| H. M. Wardwell | 4,000 | 106 | |
| Judge Ruffin | 2,000 | 105¼ | |
| J. E. McIntosh | 23,000 | 105 | |
| J. H. Lindsay | 3,500 | 105 | |
| J. W. B. Watson | 3,000 | 105 | |
| A. M. Burton | 4,000 | 104 | 18–100 |
| N. Price | 2,000 | 104 | |
| Cammann & Co. | 15,000 | 104 | 2–100 |
| M. F. Leak | 5,000 | 103⅝ | |
| Cammann & Co. | 15,000 | 103 | 1–100 |
| F. S. Lyon, (all or none) | 500,000 | 103 | |
| Brown & DeRosset | 100,000 | 103 | |
| G. A. Washington | 28,000 | 103 | |
| Norfolk Saving Institution | 27,000 | 103 | |
| Cammann & Co. | 15,000 | 102 | 11–100 |
| J. W. Thomas | 10,000 | 102½ | |
| Asa Biggs | 2,000 | 102½ | |
| Cammann & Co. | 15,000 | 101 | |
| Cammann & Co. | 15,000 | 101 | |
| Cammann & Co. | 25,000 | 101 | |
| Parker Rand | 20,000 | 101¼ | |
| Philip Dater & Co. | 5,000 | 101 | 2–100 |
| G. B. Lamar | 500,000 | 100 | 1–100 |
| F. W. Thomas | 500,000 | par. | |
| Jacob Morton | 4,000 | 100 | |

The bids were opened and awarded at three o'clock, P. M. on the 30th ult., at the Bank of the Republic, New York, Treasurer Courts being present; and also G. B. Lamar, President of said Bank, and John P. Brown and David Freeman, Esqs.

The first $500,000, it will be remembered, brought a fraction over five per cent.; and the three per cent. realized on this sale, added to the five per cent. on the former, shows a clear premium of $40,000 on one million of dollars in bonds. This plain statement of facts—$40,000 made for the State, thus far, on her bonds—is of itself the highest encomium which could be pronounced on the ability and unwearied perseverance of Mr. Treasurer Courts.

## THE KOSZTA CORRESPONDENCE.

We need not call attention to the Correspondence between the Austrain Minister and Mr. Marcy which we publish in full to-day, for it will be sought and read with avidity by all.

We regard Mr. Marcy's reply as one of the very ablest papers which has ever emanated from the State Department. We endorse it most cordially from first to last; and this, we may add, is the voice of nine-tenths of the press of the country of both parties.

But what will Austria do? She declares, through her Minister, that she has been outraged, and she demands satisfaction, which is most respectfully declined; and the President expresses "his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last." Koszta is now in the custody of the French Consul-General, and will not be released except by the consent of the two powers. Austria may submit to what she professes to regard as the outrage committed by Capt. Ingraham, but may refuse to take the proper measures to cause Koszta to be restored to the condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna. In that case we presume the whole matter will be submitted to Congress for such action as that body may deem just and expedient under the circumstances.

## WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

This tribunal, in session here this week, was engaged, until Wednesday noon, on the State docket—after which the civil docket was taken up. The case of Wilson, accused of the murder of his slave, was postponed. The State cases tried were unimportant.

On Wednesday morning Parker Perry, convicted at a former term of the murder of his wife, was brought out and sentence of death pronounced upon him by Judge Manly. We learn that the remarks of the Judge on the occasion were most solemn, impressive, and appropriate. The unfortunate man is to be executed on Friday the 28th of this month.

## THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

The election in Georgia took place on Monday last, when a Governor, members of Congress and of the Legislature were voted for. The candidates for Governor were Hon. H. V. Johnson, Democrat, and Hon. Chas. J. Jenkins, Federalist.

Maryland voted on Wednesday for Governor, Congress, and State officers. The candidates for Governor were Hon, T. W. Ligon, Democrat, and Hon. R. J. Bowie, Whig.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana hold their elections next Tuesday, for State officers.

THE CENSUS. The Washington Star says all the census documents will be printed as early as the 15th of next month, and Prof. DeBow, the superintendent of the work, will have his synoptical report ready for distribution as early as January next. This latter will embrace an elaborate set of tables comparing the results of the census last taken with those of former ones; and also comparing them with similar European statistics, for which Mr. DeB. has procurcured ample data from Paris.

☞ The Washington Star says Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, left Washington on Tuesday morning last on his proposed tour of inspection among the Navy Yards of the North.

MAJ. GWYNN. The Petersburg Democrat says Maj. Gwynn has tendered his resignation as Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

☞ The Governor of South-Carolina has appointed Thursday the 13th of October, as a day of fasting and humiliation throughout the State.

## ARTICLES FOR THE FAIR.

We learn, from the Warrenton News, that Thomas W. Rowlett, Esq., of that place, intends to exhibit an elegant set of carriage harness, and perhaps a fine saddle. W. B. Williams & Co. will have a sample of their superior ploughs on exhibition; and Mr. James A. Collins will also be present with his patent churn. Mr. Clawson, of Franklinton, also expects to exhibit a rockaway, said to be a splendid vehicle. The News says:

"Two miles from Louisburg we took dinner with the Rev. P. H. Joyner, and by invitation walked over a part of his farm. He has a quantity of the Oregon Pea growing on a medium spot of land, the yield from which will exceed anything of the kind ever raised in the State. This species of the pea has but recently been introduced into the country, and is destined to become a favorite, from its abundant yield and from the fact that the vines make excellent hay. Mr. Joyner intends having a few bushels at our State Fair, for sale, that his brother farmers may have the benefit of this excellent grain. He will also exhibit some specimens of stock, one of which, a yearling of the common breed, will be likely to take a premium.

From present indications we have no doubt that Warren and the adjacent counties will make a creditable showing in this our first State Fair; and it is with pleasure we notice the manifestationa awakening on the subject of Agricultural and Mechanical improvements, as it gives earnest of a state of reliable prosperity in the future.

P. S. Since the above was written we are informed that Gen. M. T. Hawkins intends to carry up some of his fine blooded stock, which is inferior in pedigree to none in the State."

We hope our friend of the News will exhibit himself out here on the occasion. We promise him a good *showing*. Indeed, we shall be glad to see all the Editors who can make it convenient to attend.

## CUSTOM HOUSE REVENUES.

We annex a table, from the Baltimore Sun, of the Custom House revenues for the year ending 30th June, 1853, which, it will be seen, amount to $58,-931,865 52 against $47,339,326 62 for 1852, and $49,017,567 92 for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1851. New York, as usual, figures the largest, being about two-thirds of the whole. At the five principal ports, comprising New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, the aggregate exceeds 54 millions of dollars.

*Table of Custom House Revenue collected at the leading ports of the United Stutes, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York, | $38,289,341 58 | St. Louis, | $294,790 78 |
| Boston, | 7,203,048 52 | Cincinnati, | 251,649 90 |
| Philadelphia, | 4,587,046 16 | New Haven, | 125,174 40 |
| Baltimore, | 836,437 99 | Mobile, | 102,981 47 |
| New Orleans, | 2,628,421 32 | Louisville, | 48,307 67 |
| San Francisco, | 1,794,140 68 | Oswego, | 128,687 27 |
| Charleston, | 432,299 19 | Richmond, | 73,992 98 |
| Portland, | 350,349 22 | Norfolk, | 31,255 51 |
| Savannah, | 125,755 86 | | |
| All other Districts, | | | 1,678,206 04 |
| Amount of Customs received during the fiscal year, | | | $58,931,865 52 |

IMMIGRANT DEPOT. We learn that there is to be established in Norfolk a home for the reception of immigrants from Europe for the purpose of supplying the demand for labor in the interior of Virginia and North Carolina. The parties concerned are northern. *Petersburg Democrat.*

This is a good idea. We hope North Carolina may get her share of these immigrants. Heretofore the tide of emigration has been to the Northwest, but the States of Virginia and North Carolina present as many inducements to immigrants as other portions of the country.

It is a most gratifying fact that emigration from this State has almost entirely ceased. The census of 1860 will, we feel quite sure, show a largely increased population. This is owing mainly to our system of internal improvements—to the development of our mineral resources, and to the enhanced and highly remunerating prices paid during the last three or four years for turpentine and other staple products.

DAILY SOUTH-SIDE DEMOCRAT. The South-Side Democrat, Petersburg, is now published Daily and Semi-Weekly—the Daily at $4 and the Semi-Weekly at $3 in advance. The paper is printed in handsome style, with new type, and gives evidence of much industry and attention on the part of its conductors. Banks and Lewellen, proprietors, and A. D. Banks, Editor, and A. M. Keiley, assistant Editor.

By the way, we now obtain our latest news in the Petersburg Dailies—the Democrat, Intelligencer, and Express. They are all received here on the evening of the day they are issued. They are just one day ahead, in their telegraphic news, of the Baltimore Sun.

RISE IN WHEAT. Wheat took a rapid flight upwards on yesterday, reaching by the afternoon the interesting figure of $1.45 per bushel. We have advised the farmers up to this date to hold on. We have now no further advice to give, but shall continue to furnish them with the most accurate data on which to form conclusions of their own. Will there be war? *Petersburg Democrat.*

The Intelligencer of Wednesday says white wheat sold in Petersburg the day before for *one dollar and fifty cents* per bushel.

QUICK TIME. The schr. H. P. Russell, on her last trip from Wilmington, N. C., to Baltimore, carried the first bale of new cotton received per Wilmington and Manchester Railroad from South Carolina. The cotton was delivered in Baltimore on the 14th ult., to Messrs. Wm. Mason & Son, who manufactured it into duck, and on the 27th said schooner arrived back at Wilmington, with the duck, made from said cotton, in her mainsail.

COTTON CROPS AT THE SOUTH. From all parts of Mississippi and Alabama there is a general concurrence of accounts about the great calamity to the cotton crop, (a few weeks ago so promising,) from boll-worms, and the unpropitious rainy season. A letter shown the editor of the Mississippian, from a gentleman who had just travelled over a large portion of Mississippi and Alabama, expresses the confident opinion that the crop cannot exceed 2,500,000 bales.

FROST, ICE AND SNOW. There was a heavy frost in the vicinity of Elkton, Md., on Friday morning. On the same morning, there was a frost in Petersburg, Va. It is stated that the ground was covered with snow at Gorham, N. H., on Thursday morning. A slight snow-storm passed over Philadelphia at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

We have had several slight frosts here.

☞ EVERETT, the "American Magician," closed his performances here on Wednesday night last. His performances were in every respect superior, as were also the singing of Mr. Creighton and the banjo playing of Mr. Berry. He had full houses every night.

☞ Gen. Gorman, the new Governor of Minnesota, has issued an order, in which he says the liquor traffic among the Indians "must and shall be stopped." The agent is ordered to search up and destroy all liquor offered for sale among them.

ARREST OF GARRETT. We learn, from the Petersburg Express, that Garrett, under sentence of death for killing Cumbie, and who escaped recently from Northampton Jail, was arrested at Ryland's station, near Summet, on Tuesday night last.

☞ The latest foreign news is by the Baltic, which will be found in our paper to-day.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

*Perplexities of the Eastern Question—More Attempts to Settle it—Neutrality of Servia—The U. S. Japan Expedition—Crisis in Spain—Withdrawal of Austria from the Turkish Conference—Demand upon the Sultan to accept the Vienna Note—Movements of Turkish Troops—Our Minister—Further Advance in Breadstuffs—Cotton Dull, &c.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 3d. The steamer Baltic arrived at an early hour this morning, bringing Liverpool dates of Sept. 21.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. No change whatever had occurred in the aspect of the Eastern question since the sailing of the America. The Vienna Conference was still in session, attempting to smooth difficulties. It was reported that a new modification, contrary both to Russia and Turkey, would be made, but it was feared in the meantime that the opposing armies might come in collision.

The Servian Charge had notified the Pope that in the event of war Servia would remain neutral.

The King of Prussia had concluded not to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Olmutz.

The Paris Pays states that the French government entertains confident hopes that the Turkish difficulty will be settled without an appeal to arms. The Patrie adds that Russia will not, under any circumstances, commence hostilities.

The definite decision of Turkey cannot be known in England before the first or second week in Oct.

EGYPT. The Pacha of Egypt has sent Kouchdy Bey as commissioner to the New York Exhibition.

INDIA AND THE EAST. The overland mail from India brings intelligence that the U. S. expedition, comprising the Susquehanna, Princeton, Plymouth, and Saratoga, had sailed on July 3d from Shanghai for Japan, followed by two Russian frigates. The Susquehanna and Saratoga had touched at several islands and distributed live stock. On the Island of Bonian the commodore found European settlers, and purchased ten acres of land on a fine harbor, suitable for a coal depot.

The China revolution was extending, but no decisive action was reported.

FRANCE. Nothing new had transpired in France. The increased activity in the Navy Yard indicated the critical dondition of Eastern affairs.

The movements in breadstuffs continued, and prices were advancing.

AUSTRIA. The Hungarian regalia were to be lodged in the Vienna Museum.

SPAIN. Letters from Madrid say that another Ministerial crisis is close at hand. The propriety of deposing the Queen was freely discussed in private political circles.

ENGLAND. Nothing new had transpired. The cholera was rapidly spreading.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21. Cotton was dull as ever, at prices further favoring buyers. Qualities below middling were almost unsaleable. Sales of the three days only 12,000 bales of which speculators took nothing and exporters 2,500 bales.

Breadstuffs—The market for breadstuffs continues animated at a further advance of 3d on wheat, and 1s per bbl. on flour. Corn was in demand at an advance. The quotations vary in the different circulars, but the following gives a fair average:—White corn 35 a 36s; White wheat 9s a 9s 4d; red and mixed 8s 5d a 8s 11d; Western Canal flour 31s 6d a 32s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 32s 6d a 33s 6d; Ohio 33s 6d a 34s. the latter for choice.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. The funds have been quiet. Consols closed at 95½ a 95¾ for money and 95½ a 95 ⅜ for account. Money tight, but plenty for legitimate business.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 20. Coffee is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Rice firm at full rates. Tallow quiet at 44s. 3d. a 54s. 6d. Tea more active at full rates. Scotch Pig Iron 68s. a 68s. 6d. per ton.

MANCHESTER MARKET. Trade at Manchester was dull and prices of goods and yarns easier; stocks, however, do not accumulate, and holders are not pressing. The difficulties with the operatives continue.

HAVRE, Sept. 19th. The Arabia's advices have been telegraphed, and Cotton is more active at unchanged rates. Sales to-day of 1,000 bales. Flour has recovered from the temporary decline, and it is now quoted at 44 francs. Sales to-day of 4,000 bbls. at that price.

*Very Latest by Telegraph.—Unexpected Attitude of Austria.*

PARIS, Sept. 29th, P. M. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces that Austria had declared that *circumstances will no longer permit her to act with the other powers.* Instructions have been forwarded to M. De Bruck, the Austrian Minister, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first Vienna note without any modification.

Constantinople dates of the 7th state that the Egyptian troops had been shipped off to Varna and Shumla.

Mr. Jackson, the American Minister, had arrived at Vienna, and would present his credentials to the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz.

The harvest in Brittany is favorable.

The Bourse, which was better on Saturday and Monday, has fallen to-day. The three's closed at 77f. 10c.; four and a half, 101f. 75c.

A terrible accident had occurred on the Paris and Bordeaux railroad. Five persons were killed and many wounded. Three engines were smashed to pieces.

Mr. Soule left last evening for Madrid.

*The Yellow Fever at the South.*

GRAND GULF, Sept. 30. There have been over 300 cases of yellow fever at this place, 59 of which have proved fatal. At Port Gibson all but 17 adults of the place have been attacked by the scourge, and 60 cases have proved fatal. The epidemic is now spreading on the plantations, and is very fatal. 78 deaths have occurred at Lake Providence, out of a population of 120 inhabitants. The fever is raging fearfully at Vicksburg, Natchez and Yazoo City, and at every place on the Mississippi river between Princeton and the Balize. The report of a frost in this region is entirely untrue. Our planters are shipping no cotton to New Orleans at present.

*Minister to France—The Washington Globe, &c.,*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. I learn, reliably, that the Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, has accepted the appointment of Minister to France, and will prepare soon to depart on his mission.

It is stated that the old Congressional Globe will become a daily paper after the meeting of Congress, and run a fierce competition with the papers now in existence, especially those of the democratic order. It will probably publish morning and afternoon editions, with all the latest news. The object is to continue it permanently thereafter as a daily democratic journal.

*Important from Mexico.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1. By a late arrival, the Picayune has important advices from Mexico to the 18th September. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of a report breaking out of hostilities having been commenced between the American and Mexican troops in Mesilla valley, but the report was subsequently ascertained to be unfounded.

General Trias had also received information to the effect that large numbers of Americans were concentrated on the Rio Grande to join the forces in Mesilla valley and capture it. The Mexican government had demanded explanations of Mr. Gadsden in reference to the American government sending her troops to the Rio Grande. Mr. Gadsden's explanation that the United States had no hostile intention against Mexico, had the effect to allay all excitement.

Senor Suarez had been appointed Mexican minister of war.

*Further from Havana.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. The steamer Philadelphia, with Havana dates of the 26th ult., has arrived. The cholera was ravaging the plantations of Cuba, 200 slaves having died on one plantation. The yellow fever was also very bad at Havana and in the interior.

*Important from the Mesilla Valley.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. Dispatches received here to-day by the President state that serious disturbances had occurred between the American and Mexican troops in Mesilla Valley.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1. The steamer Louisiana has arrived with later advices from Texas. The yellow fever was raging terribly at Galveston, Houston and other places. Over 200 deaths.

*Georgia Election.*

MACON, Oct. 5. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Governor is largely ahead, and believed to be elected.

Of the Congressmen, it is supposed that the delegation is equally divided.

In the Legislature, the Democrats have a small majority.

*The Koszta Case.*

ALBANY, Oct. 4. The Chevalier Hulsemann arrived here yesterday, and held a long interview with Secretary Marcy. It was rumored that Koszta was to be released on condition that he should return to the United States.

For the Standard.

A meeting of the members of the Bar was held at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 3rd of October, 1853; present Hon. Charles Manly, P. H. Winston, B. F. Moore, H. W. Miller, Hon. A. W. Venable, M. W. Ransom, W. H. Bailey, Jas. J. Iredell, Josiah Turner, Jr., Hon. S. H. Rogers, W. W. Whitaker, K. P. Marriott, H. S. Smith, S. F. Phillips, W. S. Mason, W. J. Clarke, G. W. Haywood, E. G. Haywood and G. H. Wilder.

On motion of G. W. Haywood, Hon. Charles Manly was called to the Chair and G. H. Wilder was appointed Secretary. B. F. MOORE, Esq., offered the following resolutions, and addressed the meeting in some appropriate remarks, viz:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us our professional brother, PERRIN BUSBEE, in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness,

*Resolved*, That his professional brethren of this bar, now assembled, deem it their duty publicly and solemnly to express their sense of their own great loss and that of the public on this melancholy event—because, the bar of the State has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments; his associate brethren of a companion who, in the practice of the law, ever bore himself with honor, ability, integrity and courtesy; the country of a liberal and enlightened patriot; and society of an accomplished gentleman.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathise with his aged father and bereaved family, and offer them our condolence in the great affliction with which they have been overwhelmed by the sudden and unexpected event.

*Resolved*, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his father and family.

*Resolved*, That permission be asked of his Honor Judge Manly, now presiding, to cause this tribute of our sorrow to be entered on the minutes of this Court; and that they be published in the Newspapers of the city.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES MANLY, *Chairman.*

G. H. WILDER, *Secretary.*

On presenting the foregoing proceedings to the Court, the Attorney General addressed his Honor in feeling and eloquent terms. Judge MANLY responded, paying a proper and beautiful tribute to the virtues, professional and social, of the lamented deceased. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

A gentleman claiming to be a "friend to the human race," and who keeps the run of facts, figures and babies, has just laid before "an inquiring world," the following statistics:

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3064; 587 in Europe 936 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter part die previous to the age of 7 years; and one-half before reaching 17 years of age; and those who pass this enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years in life, to every 100 only 7 reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 5000 live to 80 years of age.

With reference to the American Japan expeditien, the following appears in the Western Gazette: "It is stated that the Russian Government has resolved to resist the attempts of the Americans against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those seas was intended for that purpose. The Russian Government has sent for Professor Siebold, who resides on the bank of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan, and as to the best means to be adopted to defeat the attempts of the United States. M. Siebold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there many years. The Dutch government is said to be pleased with this determination of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch archipelago, and as, moreover, the English press express themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Dutch rule in the East Indies."

The last advices from Calcutta, under date of August 5th, says: "The American commodore has bought, in the island Bozian, in the Japan Seas, grounds for the deposite of coal."

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. J. L. Colby, of the late firm of Smith & Colby, recommending the abandonment of the Western Railroad and of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. On the first appearance of this letter in the Raleigh Register last week, a variety of conjectures were set afloat concerning it. Some thought it a hoax from Chapel Hill, others that it was published to effect the value of coal lands so as to enable the enterprizing writer to make purchases of those lands at reduced priees. Others again thought that Smith & Colby were about to cave in, and that this was a preparatory step. As yet we have not been able to settle which of these plausible suppositions is correct.

It is said that there is another house possessing far more character and means, than Smith & Colby, who are willing to take the stock off their hands. Whether this be so or not we do not think that the stockholders of the Western Railroad will give up the work without a struggle. Meantime we look to see the Directors pursuing a vigorous and determined cours in the matter. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

A HOOSIER DODGE. They have a stringent anti-liquor law in Indiana, but manage to evade it to a great degree. The following, as related by one of the country newspapers, is the latest invention of the committee on "ways and means:"

On Sunday last, at the camp ground some four miles east of this, a couple of bloods were seated on a log in the woods, lamenting the scarcity of water, and absence of anything stronger, a chap walked up and offered to sell them a small watermelon which he held under his arm. They told him they didn't want it; but he insisted that it was a good melon, well flavored, and finally thrust it under their noses, at the same time removing a plug to show them it was good. The effect was magical. It was instantly purchased, and, upon a further examination, was found to contain about a quart of the pure juice of the corn. Melons advanced.

THE WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAILROAD. This Railroad at this time is in the most flourishing condition. All the Agents are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the road being in the very best order; coaches neat and comfortable; those who travel on it are well pleased. *Halifax Rep.*

## DIED,

In Warren, on the 14th Sept., Valencourt St. Aubert, only child of Capt. Jos. J. and Eliza B. Egerton, aged one year, eight months and fourteen days.

In Warren, on the 26th Sept., Mrs. Lucy Marshall, aged one hundred years and two months.

At Nahunta, Wayne, on 27th Sept., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. John Hooks.

In Newbern, on 27th Sept., of Scarlet Fever, Susan Cassander, daughter of Christopher and Susan Jane Dudley, in the 9th year of her age.

In Onslow, on 7th Sept., at the residence of O. B. Sanders, Mr. Asa Watson, in the 66th year of his age. He has left children and one grand-child, together with numerous friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

On 19th Sept., at her residence in Lenoir, two miles from Kinston, of Billious Typhoid Fever, Mrs. Sarah Loftin, wife of Shadrick Loftin, in the 68th year of her age.


STATE FAIR.—ON SATURDAY 15TH INSTANT, a train will leave Weldon and stop at all the Depots for the conveyance of Stock, &c., to the State Fair. Leaving Weldon at 9 o'clock and reaching Raleigh the same evening. Articles for exhibition will be conveyed free of charge at the risk of the owners.

Return tickets will be issued at all the Depots for the price of one passage to Raleigh.

L. O'B. BRANCH,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.

October 5, 1853. 94—

☞ Register, Post, and Star copy.

DE QUINCEY'S NEW WORK. AUTOBIOGRAphic Sketches, being Selections, Gravested Day, from writings published and unpublished by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1853. 93—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.

JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—6-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12- and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS, Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow [illegible]dles, Sugar House Syrup and Molasses, Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champogne Wines, Cooking Wines, Cog. Brandy, warranted pure, Old Monongahela Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats, Cloth Caps of every variety and price, Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received. JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

GREAT ATTRACTION!—THE CELEBRATED CAROLINA TWINS, will be exhibited at RALEIGH during the Agricultural Fair.

These Children have been pronounced by Physicians, the most *Interesting Specimen of Humanity* ever seen or recorded, and one which must command *Universal Attention.*

They were born in Columbus county, North Carolina, and are healthy, active, and for their age, UNUSUALLY INTELLIGENT. They are joined together at the back by the union of the *two spines in one*, making the connection much more intimate than that of the SIAMESE TWINS.

Many Physicians have examined them, and all agree in their being THE GREATEST CURIOSITY ever seen or heard of. Some of their organs being in common, while others are perfectly distinct. It is often the case that one child is PLAYFUL AND ACTIVE, while the other is FAST ASLE

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

**THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN** ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 84—
September 6th, 1853. }


**W. R. PEPPER,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
*No. 24, High Street,*
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, "
Perrin Busbee, "
Reid & I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

**NIEMEYER & WHITE,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

**WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852.** OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

**$20 REWARD.**—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

**PAINT MILLS.**—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PRESERVE JARS.**—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED**—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

**SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.** A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.** In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**LYON'S RAT PILLS,** THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.**—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

**CHELTENHAM SALTS.**—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.**—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

**5,000 CIGARS,** of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**CANDLES.**—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

**SCOTCH ALE.**—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

**WEEDING HOES.**—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

**EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.**—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**TABLE SALT.**—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CORN STARCH.**—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**DEPILATORY.**—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

**CHLORINE TOOTH WASH** STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

**LEGRAND'S BLACKING** IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER,** FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CHOCOLATE AND COCOA** OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.**—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**SARATOGA WATER** JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**FLOUR.**—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 85—

**FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.**—THE GREAT RIVALRY, Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

**INDIA RUBBER SHOES.**—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

**QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,** for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail: Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and dcspatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.**—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**XONITON** Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

**MRS. WOLTERING** RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

**CHARLES KUESTER,** GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 980—

**SWAIM'S JUSTICE.**—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
*North-Carolina Book-Store.*
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

**NEGROES WANTED.**—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 18—tf.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.**—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,
Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Bays.

For the Ladies,
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Sol,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barages,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

**PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS,** PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expidition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

**GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE,** OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,**—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 87 cents, or by contract)—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | " | " | " | 485 |
| 12 | " | " | " | 525 |
| 14 | " | " | " | 585 |
| 15 | " | " | " | 615 |
| 16 | " | " | " | 650 |
| 20 | " | " | " | 695 |
| 25 | " | " | " | 750 |
| 30 | " | " | " | 850 |
| 35 | " | " | " | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF** Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gœhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guittar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

**WHITE GOODS.**—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jaconetts, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansook Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Beages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 84—

**CARPETING.**—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers. JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 93—

**ISAAC PROCTER,** (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he asures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

**NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.**—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

**Hard Ware Importation, 1853.**

**MUIR & BRYAN,** IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street*, Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Guages, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city ore respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

**PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.**—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
*(Successors to N. Perry.)*
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

**NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE.** The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

**COAL.**—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

**REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

**FORM BOOK.**—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

**PETER W. HINTON,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
*No. 1, 2 and 3 Rothery's Wharf,*
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.
REFERENCES.
Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. Boulhac, Esq., Raleigh.
William Plummer, Esq., Warrenton.
April 19, 1853. 44—w8m.


## USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

### Government of the United States.

| | Salary. |
|---|---|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, | $25,000 |
| William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State, | 8,000 |
| James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury, | 8,000 |